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EXTRACTS *from the* VOTES *and* PROCEEDINGS *of the* AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *held at* PHILADELPHIA *on the 5th of* SEPTEMBER, 1774.

FRIDAY, *October* 14, 1774.

THE CONGRESS CAME INTO THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, the Britiſh parliament claiming a power of right to bind the people of America, by ſtatute in all caſes whatſoever, hath in ſome acts expreſsly impoſed taxes on them, and in others under various pretences, but in fact for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, hath impoſed rates and duties payable in theſe colonies, eſtabliſhed a board of commiſſioners with unconſtitutional powers, and extended the juriſdiction of courts of admiralty, not only for collecting the ſaid duties, but for the trial of cauſes merely ariſing within the body of a county.

And whereas, in conſequence of other ſtatutes, judges, who before held only eſtates at will in their offices, have been made dependent on the crown alone for their ſalaries, and ſtanding armies kept in time of peace; and it has lately been reſolved in parliament, that by force of a ſtatute, made in the 35th year of the reign of king Henry the eighth, coloniſts may be tranſported to England, and tried there upon accuſations for treaſons and miſpriſions, or concealments of treaſons committed in the colonies; and by a late ſtatute, ſuch trials have been directed in caſes therein mentioned.

And whereas in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament three ſtatutes were made; one entitled "an act to diſcontinue in ſuch manner, and for ſuch time, as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping of goods, wares, and merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in North America;" another entitled "an act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New England;" and another entitled "an act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any act done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New England." And another ſtatute was then made "for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, &c." All which ſtatutes are impolitic, unjuſt, and cruel, as well as unconſtitutional, and moſt dangerous and deſtructive of American rights.

And whereas aſſemblies have been frequently diſſolved, contrary to the rights of the people, when they attempted to deliberate on grievances, and their dutiful, humble, loyal, and reaſonable petitions to the crown for redreſs have been repeatedly treated with contempt by his majeſty's miniſters of ſtate.

The good people of the ſeveral colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, juſtly alarmed at theſe arbitrary proceedings of parliament and adminiſtration, have ſeverally elected, conſtituted, and appointed, deputies to meet and ſit in general congreſs, in the city of Philadelphia, in order to obtain ſuch eſtabliſhment, as that their religion, laws, and liberties, may not be ſubverted; whereupon the deputies ſo appointed, being now aſſembled in a full and free repreſentation of theſe colonies, taking into their moſt ſerious conſideration the beſt means of attaining the ends aforeſaid, do, in the firſt place, as Engliſhmen, their anceſtors, in like caſes have uſually done, for aſſerting and vindicating their rights and liberties, DECLARE,

That the inhabitants of the Engliſh colonies in North America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, and the ſeveral charters or compacts, have the following RIGHTS.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, 1. That they are entitled to life, liberty, and property; and they have never ceded to any ſovereign power whatever a right to diſpoſe of either without their conſent.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, 2. That our anceſtors, who firſt ſettled theſe colonies, were, at the time of their emigration from the mother country, entitled to all the rights, liberties, and immunities, of free and natural born ſubjects, within the realm of England.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, 3. That by ſuch emigration they by no means forfeited, ſurrendered, or loſt any of thoſe rights, but that they were, and their deſcendants now are, entitled to the exerciſe and enjoyment of all ſuch of them as their local and other circumſtances enable them to exerciſe and enjoy.

Reſolved, 4. That the foundation of Engliſh liberty, and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legiſlative council; and as the Engliſh coloniſts are not repreſented, and from their local and other circumſtances cannot properly be repreſented in the Britiſh parliament, they are entitled to a free and excluſive power of legiſlation in their ſeveral provincial legiſlatures, where their right of repreſentation can alone be preſerved, in all caſes of taxation and internal polity, ſubject only to the negative of their ſovereign, in ſuch manner as has been heretofore uſed and accuſtomed; but from the neceſſity of the caſe, and a regard to the mutual intereſts of both countries, we chearfully conſent to the operation of ſuch acts of the Britiſh parliament as are *bona fide* reſtrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its reſpective members, excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for raiſing a revenue on the ſubjects in America without their conſent.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, 5. That the reſpective colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and more eſpecially to the great and ineſtimable privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinage, according to the courſe of that law.

Reſolved, 6. That they are entitled to the benefit of ſuch of the Engliſh ſtatutes as exiſted at the time of their colonization, and which they have, by experience, reſpectively found to be applicable to their ſeveral local and other circumſtances.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, 7. That theſe his majeſty's colonies are likewiſe entitled to all the immunities and privileges granted and confirmed to them by royal charters, or ſecured by their ſeveral codes of provincial laws.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, 8. That they have a right peaceably to aſſemble, conſider of their grievances, and petition the king, and that all proſecutions, prohibitory proclamations, and commitments for the ſame, are illegal.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, 9. That the keeping a ſtanding army in their colonies, in times of peace, without the conſent of the legiſlature of that colony in which ſuch army is kept, is againſt law.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, 10. It is indiſpenſably neceſſary to good government, and rendered eſſential by the Engliſh conſtitution, that the conſtituent branches of the legiſlature be independent of each other; that therefore the exerciſe of legiſlative power in ſeveral colonies, by a council appointed, during pleaſure, by the crown, is unconſtitutional, dangerous, and deſtructive, to the freedom of American legiſlation.

All and each of which the aforeſaid deputies, in behalf of themſelves, and their conſtituents, do claim, demand, and inſiſt on, as their indubitable rights and liberties, which cannot be legally taken from them, altered, or abridged, by any power whatever, without their own conſent, by their repreſentatives in their ſeveral provincial legiſlatures.

In the courſe of our enquiry we find many infringements and violations of the foregoing rights, which, from an ardent deſire that harmony and mutual intercourſe of affection and intereſt may be reſtored, we paſs over, for the preſent, and proceed to ſtate ſuch acts and meaſures as have been adopted ſince the laſt war, which demonſtrate a ſyſtem formed to enſlave America.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, that the following acts of parliament are infringements and violations of the rights of the coloniſts, and that the repeal of them is eſſentially neceſſary, in order to reſtore harmony between Great Britain and the American colonies, viz.

The ſeveral acts of 4 Geo. III. chap. 15. and chap. 34. 5 Geo. III. chap. 25. 6 Geo. III. chap. 52. 7 Geo. III. chap. 41. and chap. 46. 8 Geo. III. chap. 22. which impoſe duties for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American ſubject of trial by jury, authoriſe the judges certificate to indemnify the proſecutor from damages, that he might otherwiſe be liable to, requiring oppreſſive ſecurity from a claimant of ſhips and goods ſeized, before he ſhall be allowed to defend his property, and are ſubverſive of American rights.

Alſo 12 Geo. III. chap. 24. entitled "an act for the better ſecuring his majeſty's dockyards, magazines, ſhips, ammunition and ſtores," which declares a new offence in America, and deprives the American ſubject of a conſtitutional trial by jury of the vicinage, by authoriſing the trial of any perſon charged with the committing any offence deſcribed in the ſaid act out of the realm, to be indicted and tried for the ſame in any ſhire or county within the realm.

Alſo the three acts, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for ſtopping the port, and blocking up the harbour of Boſton, for altering the charter and government of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and that which is entitled "an act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice, &c."

Alſo the act, paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion, for eſtabliſhing the Roman catholic religion in the province of Quebec, aboliſhing the equitable ſyſtem of Engliſh laws, and erecting a tyranny there, to the great danger, from ſo total a diſſimularity, of religion, law, and government, to the neighbouring Britiſh colonies, by the aſſiſtance of whoſe blood and treaſure the ſaid country was conquered from France.

Alſo the act, paſſed in the ſame ſeſſion, for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his majeſty's ſervice in North America.

Alſo that the keeping a ſtanding army in ſeveral of theſe colonies, in time of peace, without the conſent of the legiſlature of that colony in which ſuch army is kept, is againſt law.

THE CONGRESS, *from time to time, paſſed the following* RESOLVES:

RESOLVED, that this congreſs do approve of the oppoſition made by the inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, to the execution of the late acts of parliament, and if the ſame ſhall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, in ſuch caſe, all America ought to ſupport them in their oppoſition.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this body, that the removal of the people of Boſton into the country would be not only extremely difficult in the execution, but ſo important in its conſequences, as to require the utmoſt deliberation before it is adopted. But in caſe the provincial meeting of that colony ſhall judge it *abſolutely* neceſſary, it is the opinion of this congreſs, that all America ought to contribute towards recompenſing them for the injury they may thereby ſuſtain, and it will be recommended accordingly.

Reſolved, that this congreſs do recommend to the colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay to ſubmit to a ſuſpenſion of the adminiſtration of juſtice where it cannot be procured in a legal and peaceable manner, under the rules of the charter, and the laws founded thereon, until the effects of our application for a repeal of the acts, by which their charter rights are infringed, is known.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that every perſon or perſons whomſoever who ſhall take, accept, or act under any commiſſion or authority, in any wiſe derived from the act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, changing the form of government, and violating the charter of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, ought to be held in deteſtation and abhorrence by all good men, and conſidered as the wicked tools of that deſpotiſm which is preparing to deſtroy thoſe rights which God, nature, and compact, have given to America.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the people of Boſton and the Maſſachuſetts Bay be adviſed ſtill to conduct themſelves peaceably towards his excellency general Gage, and his majeſty's troops now ſtationed in the town of Boſton, as far as can poſſibly conſiſt with their immediate ſafety and the ſecurity of the town, avoiding and diſcountenancing every violation of his majeſty's property, or any inſult to his troops, and that they peaceably and firmly perſevere in the line in which they are now conducting themſelves on the defenſive.

Reſolved, that the ſeizing, or attempting to ſeize, any perſon in America, in order to tranſport ſuch perſon beyond the ſea, for trial of offences committed within the body of a county in America, being againſt law, will juſtify and ought to meet with reſiſtance and reprizal.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Reſolved, as the opinion of the congreſs, that it will be neceſſary that a congreſs ſhould be held on the 10th day of May next, unleſs the redreſs of grievances, which we have deſired, be obtained before that time; and we recommend that the ſame be held at the city of Philadelphia, and that all the colonies in North America chuſe deputies as ſoon as poſſible, to attend ſuch congreſs.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Reſolved, that the congreſs, in their own names, and in behalf of all thoſe whom they repreſent, do preſent their moſt grateful acknowledgments to thoſe truly noble, honourable, and patriotic advocates, of civil and religious liberty, who have ſo generouſly and powerfully, though unſucceſsfully, eſpouſed and defended the cauſe of America, both in and out of parliament.

A copy of the letter to general Gage was brought into congreſs, and agreeable to order, ſigned by the preſident, and is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 10, 1774.

SIR,

THE inhabitants of the town of Boſton have informed us, the repreſentatives of his majeſty's faithful ſubjects in all the colonies, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, that the fortifications erecting within that town, the frequent invaſions of private property, and the repeated inſults they receive from the ſoldiery, have given them great reaſon to ſuſpect a plan is formed very deſtructive to them, and tending to overthrow the liberties of America.

Your excellency cannot be a ſtranger to the ſentiments of America with reſpect to the late acts of parliament, under the execution of which thoſe unhappy people are oppreſſed; the approbation univerſally expreſſed of their conduct, and the determined reſolution of the colonies, for the preſervation of their common rights, to unite in their oppoſition to theſe acts: In conſequence of theſe ſentiments they have appointed us, the guardians of their rights and liberties, and we are under the deepeſt concern that whilſt we are purſuing every dutiful and peaceable meaſure to procure a cordial and effectual reconciliation between Great Britain and the colonies, your excellency ſhould proceed in a manner that bears ſo hoſtile an appearance, and which even thoſe oppreſſive acts do not warrant.

We intreat your excellency to conſider what a tendency this conduct muſt have to irritate and force a people, however well diſpoſed to peaceable meaſures, into hoſtilities, which may prevent the endeavours of this congreſs to reſtore a good underſtanding with a parent ſtate, and may involve us in the horrors of a civil war.

In order therefore to quiet the minds, and remove the reaſonable jealouſies of the people, that they may not be driven to a ſtate of deſperation, being fully perſuaded of their pacific diſpoſition towards the king's troops, could they be aſſured of their own ſafety, we hope, ſir, you will diſcontinue the fortifications in and about Boſton, prevent any further invaſions of private property, reſtrain the irregularities of the ſoldiery, and give orders that the communications between the town and country may be open, unmoleſted, and free.

Signed by order and in behalf of the general congreſs,

PEYTON RANDOLPH.

A LETTER *to the* INHABITANTS *of the province of* QUEBEC.

Friends and fellow-ſubjects,

WE, the DELEGATES of the colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, deputed by the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies to repreſent them in a general congreſs at Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania, to conſult together concerning the beſt methods to obtain redreſs of our afflicting grievances, having accordingly aſſembled, and taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the ſtate of public affairs on this continent, have thought proper to addreſs your province, as a member therein deeply intereſted.

When the fortune of war, after a gallant and glorious reſiſtance, had incorporated you with the body of Engliſh ſubjects, we rejoiced in the truly valuable addition, both on our own and your account; expecting, as courage and generoſity are naturally united, our brave enemies would become our hearty friends, and that the Divine Being would bleſs to you the diſpenſations of his overruling providence, by ſecuring to you, and your lateſt poſterity, the ineſtimable advantages of a free Engliſh conſtitution of government, which it is the privilege of all Engliſh ſubjects to enjoy. Theſe hopes were confirmed by the king's proclamation, iſſued in the year 1763, plighting the public faith for your full enjoyment of thoſe advantages.

Little did we imagine that any ſucceeding miniſters would ſo audaciouſly and cruelly abuſe the royal authority, as to withhold from you the fruition of the irrevocable rights to which you were thus juſtly entitled; but, ſince we have lived to ſee the unexpected time when miniſters of this flagitious temper have dared to violate the moſt ſacred compacts and obligations, and as you, educated under another form of government, have actually been kept from diſcovering the unſpeakable worth of *that* form you are now undoubtedly entitled to, we eſteem it our duty, for the weighty reaſons herein after mentioned, to explain to you ſome of its moſt important branches.

"In every human ſociety (ſays the celebrated marquis *Beccaria*) there is an *effort continually tending* to confer on one part the heighth of power and happineſs, and to reduce the other to the extreme of weakneſs and miſery. The intent of good laws is to *oppoſe this effort*, and to diffuſe their influence *univerſally* and *equally*."

Rulers, ſtimulated by this pernicious "effort," and ſubjects, animated by the juſt "intent of oppoſing good laws againſt it," have occaſioned that vaſt variety of events that fill the hiſtories of ſo many nations. All theſe hiſtories demonſtrate the truth of this ſimple poſition, that to live by the will of one man, or ſet of men, is the production of miſery to all men.

On the ſolid foundation of this principle, Engliſhmen reared up the fabric of their conſtitution, with ſuch a ſtrength as for ages to defy time, tyranny, treachery, internal and foreign wars; and as an illuſtrious author* of your nation, hereafter mentioned, obſerves, "they gave the people of their colonies the form of their own government, and this government carrying proſperity along with it, they have grown great nations in the foreſts they were ſent to inhabit."

In this form the firſt grand right is, that of the people having a ſhare in their own government, by their repreſentatives, choſen by themſelves, and, in conſequence, of being ruled by *laws* which they themſelves approve, not by *edicts* of *men* over whom they have no controul. This is a bulwark ſurrounding and defending their property, which by their honeſt cares and labours they have acquired; ſo that no portions of it can legally be taken from them but with their own full and free conſent, when they, in their judgment, deem it juſt and neceſſary to give them for public ſervices, and preciſely direct the

* Monteſquieu.

eaſieſt, cheapeſt, and moſt equal methods, in which they ſhall be collected.

The influence of this right extends ſtill farther: If money is wanted by rulers who have in any manner oppreſſed the people, they may retain it until their grievances are redreſſed; and thus peaceably procure relief, without truſting to deſpiſed petitions, or diſturbing the public tranquility.

The next great right is, that of trial by jury. This provides that neither life, liberty, nor property, can be taken from the poſſeſſor until twelve of his unexceptionable countrymen and peers, of his vicinage, who from that neighbourhood may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be acquainted with his character, and the characters of the witneſſes, upon a fair trial, and full enquiry, face to face, in open court, before as many of the people as chuſe to attend, ſhall paſs their ſentence, upon oath, againſt him; a ſentence that cannot injure him without injuring their own reputation, and probably their intereſt alſo, as the queſtion may turn on points that in ſome degree concern the general welfare; and if it does not, their verdict may form a precedent, that, on a ſimilar trial of their own, may militate againſt themſelves.

Another right relates merely to the liberty of the perſon. If a ſubject is ſeized and impriſoned, though by order of government, he may, by virtue of this right, immediately obtain a writ, termed a *habeas corpus*, from a judge, whoſe ſworn duty it is to grant it, and thereupon procure any illegal reſtraint to be quickly enquired into and redreſſed.

A fourth right is, that of holding lands by the tenure of eaſy rents, and not by rigorous and oppreſſive ſervices, frequently forcing the poſſeſſors from their families and their buſineſs, to perform what ought to be done, in all well regulated ſtates, by men hired for the purpoſe.

The laſt right we ſhall mention regards the freedom of the preſs. The importance of this conſiſts, beſides the advancement of truth, ſcience, morality, and arts in general, in its diffuſion of liberal ſentiments on the adminiſtration of government, its ready communication of thoughts between ſubjects, and its conſequential promotion of union among them, whereby oppreſſive officers are ſhamed or intimidated into more honourable and juſt modes of conducting affairs.

Theſe are the invaluable rights that form a conſiderable part of our mild ſyſtem of government; that, ſending its equitable energy through all ranks and claſſes of men, defends the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the induſtrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenants from the lords, and all from their ſuperiors.

Theſe are the rights, without which a people cannot be free and happy, and under the protecting and encouraging influence of which theſe colonies have hitherto ſo amazingly flouriſhed and encreaſed. Theſe are the rights a profligate miniſtry are now ſtriving, by force of arms, to raviſh from us, and which we are, with one mind, reſolved never to reſign but with our lives.

Theſe are the rights *you* are entitled to, and ought at this moment in perfection to exerciſe. And what is offered to you, by the late act of parliament, in their place? Liberty of ſonſcience in your religion! No. God gave it to you; and the temporal powers with which you have been and are connected, firmly ſtipulated for your enjoyment of it. If laws, divine and human, could ſecure it againſt the deſpotic caprices of wicked men, it was ſecured before. Are the French laws in *civil* caſes reſtored? *It ſeems ſo.* But obſerve the cautious kindneſs of the miniſters, who pretend to be your benefactors: The words of the ſtatute are, that thoſe "laws ſhall be the rule, until they ſhall be *varied* or *altered* by any ordinances of the governor and council." Is the "certainty and lenity of the *criminal* law of England, and its benefits and advantages," commenced in the ſaid ſtatute, and ſaid to "have been ſenſibly felt by you," ſecured to you and your deſcendants? No. They too are ſubjected to arbitrary "*alterations*" by the governor and council; and a power is expreſsly reſerved of appointing "ſuch courts of *criminal*, *civil* and *eccleſiaſtical* juriſdiction, as ſhall be thought proper." Such is the precarious tenure of mere *will*, by which you hold your lives and religion. The crown and its miniſters are empowered, as far as they could be by parliament, to eſtabliſh even the *inquiſition* itſelf among you. Have you an aſſembly compoſed of worthy men, elected by yourſelves, and in whom you can confide, to make laws for you, to watch over your welfare, and to direct in what quantity, and in what manner, your money ſhall be taken from you? No. The power of making laws for you is lodged in the governor and council, all of them dependent upon and removable at the *pleaſure* of a miniſter. Beſides, another late ſtatute, made without your conſent, has ſubjected you to the impoſitions of *exciſe*, the horror of all free ſtates; thus wreſting your property from you by the moſt odious of taxes, and laying open, to inſolent tax gatherers, houſes, the ſcenes of domeſtic peace and comfort, and called the caſtles of Engliſh ſubjects in the books of their law. And in the very act for altering your government, and intended to flatter you, you are not authoriſed to "aſſeſs, levy, ar apply any *rates* and *taxes*, but for the inferior purpoſes of *making roads*, and erecting and repairing *public buildings*, or for other *local* conveniencies, within your reſpective towns and diſtricts" Why this degrading diſtinction? Ought not the property honeſtly acquired by *Canadians* to be held as ſacred as that of *Engliſhmen?* Have not Canadians ſenſe enough to attend to any other public affairs than gathering ſtones from one place and piling them up in another? Unhappy people! who are not only injured, but inſulted. Nay more! With ſuch a ſuperlative contempt of your underſtanding and ſpirit has an inſolent miniſtry preſumed to think of you, our reſpectable fellow ſubjects, according to the information we have received, as firmly to perſuade themſelves that your gratitude, for the injuries and inſults they have recently offered to you, will engage you to take up arms, and render yourſelves the ridicule and deteſtation of the world, by becoming tools, in their hands, to aſſiſt them in taking that freedom from *us* which they have treacherouſly denied to *you*; the unavoidable conſequence of which attempt, if ſucceſsful, would be the extinction of all hopes of you or your poſterity being ever reſtored to freedom, for idiocy itſelf cannot believe that when their drudgery is performed they will treat you with leſs cruelty than they have us, who are of the ſame blood with themſelves.

What would your countryman, the immortal *Monteſquieu*, have ſaid to ſuch a plan of domination as has been framed for you? Hear his words, with an intenſeneſs of thought ſuited to the importance of the ſubject: "In a free ſtate, every man, who is ſuppoſed a free agent, *ought to be concerned in his own government*, therefore the *legiſlative* ſhould reſide in the whole body of the *people*, or their *repreſentatives*." "The political liberty of the ſubject is *a tranquillity of mind*, ariſing from the opinion each perſon has of his *ſafety*. In order to have this liberty, it is requiſite the government be ſo conſtituted as that one man need not be *afraid* of another. When the power of *making* laws, and the power of *executing* them, are *united* in the ſame perſon, or in the ſame body of magiſtrates, *there can be no liberty*; becauſe apprehenſions may ariſe, leſt the ſame *monarch* or *ſenate* ſhould *enact* tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner."

"The power of *judging* ſhould be exerciſed by perſons taken from the *body of the people*, at certain times of the year, and purſuant to a form and manner preſcribed by law. *There is no liberty* if the power of *judging* be not *ſeparated* from the *legiſlative* and *executive* powers."

"Military men belong to a profeſſion which *may be* uſeful, but *is often* dangerous." "The enjoyment of liberty, and even its ſupport and preſervation, conſiſts in every man's being allowed to ſpeak his thoughts, and lay open his ſentiments."

Apply theſe deciſive maxims, ſanctified by the authority of a name which all Europe reveres, to your own ſtate. You have a governor, it may be urged, veſted with the *executive* powers, or the powers of *adminiſtration*. In him, and in your council, is lodged the power of *making laws*. You have *judges*, who are to *decide* every cauſe affecting your lives, liberty, or property. Here is, indeed, an appearance of the ſeveral powers being *ſeparated* and *diſtributed* into *different* hands, for checks one upon another, the only effectual mode ever invented by the wit of men to promote their freedom and proſperity. But, ſcorning to be illuded by a tinſelled outſide, and exerting the natural ſagacity of Frenchmen, *examine* the ſpecious device, and you will find it, to uſe an expreſſion of holy writ, "a whited ſepulchre," for burying your lives, liberty, and property.

Your *judges*, and your *legiſlative council*, as it is called, are *dependent* on your *governor*, and *he* is *dependent* on the ſervant of the crown in Great Britain. The *legiſlative*, *executive*, and *judging* powers, are *all* moved by the nods of a miniſter. Privileges and immunities laſt no longer than his ſmiles. When he frowns, their feeble forms diſſolve. Such a treacherous ingenuity has been exerted, in drawing up the code lately offered you, that every ſentence beginning with a benevolent pretenſion concludes with a deſtructive power; and the ſubſtance of the whole, diveſted of its ſmooth words, is, that the crown and its miniſters ſhall be as abſolute throughout your extended province as the deſpots of Aſia or Africa. What can protect your property from taxing edicts, and the rapacity of neceſſitous and cruel maſters; your perſons from letters de cachet, gaols, dungeons, and oppreſſive ſervices; your lives and general liberty from arbitrary and unfeeling rulers? We defy you, caſting your view upon every ſide, to diſcover a ſingle circumſtance promiſing from any quarter the faineſt hope of liberty to you or your poſterity, but from an entire adoption into the union of theſe colonies.

What advice would the truly great man before mentioned, that advocate of freedom and humanity, give you, was he now living, and knew that we, your numerous and powerful neighbours, animated by a juſt love of our invaded rights, and united by the indiſſoluble bands of affection and intereſt, called upon you, by every obligation of regard for yourſelves and your children, as we now do, to join us in our righteous conteſt, to make common cauſe with us therein, and take a noble chance for emerging from a humiliating ſubjection under governors, intendants, and military tyrants, into the firm rank and condition of Engliſh freemen, whoſe cuſtom it is, derived from their anceſtors, to make thoſe tremble who dare to think of making them miſerable?

Would not this be the purport of his addreſs? "Seize the opportunity preſented to you by Providence itſelf. You have been conquered into liberty, if you act as you ought. This work is not of man. You are a ſmall people, compared to thoſe who, with open arms, invite you into a fellowſhip. A moment's reflection ſhould convince you which will be moſt for your intereſt and happineſs, to have all the reſt of North America your unalterable friends, or your inveterate enemies. The injuries of Boſton have rouſed and aſſociated every colony, from Nova Scotia to Georgia. Your province is the only link wanting to compleat the bright and ſtrong chain of union. Nature has joined your country to theirs. Do you join your political intereſts; for their own ſakes, they never will deſert or betray you. Be aſſured that the happineſs of a people inevitably depends on their liberty, and their ſpirit to aſſert it. The value and extent of the advantages tendered to you are immenſe. Heaven grant you may not diſcover them to be bleſſings after they have bid you an eternal adieu."

We are too well acquainted with the liberality of ſentiment diſtinguiſhing your nation to imagine that difference of religion will prejudice you againſt a hearty amity with us. You know that the tranſcendent nature of freedom elevates thoſe, who unite in her cauſe, above all ſuch low-minded infirmities. The Swiſs Cantons furniſh a memorable proof of this truth. The union is compoſed of Roman catholic and proteſtant ſtates, living in the utmoſt concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever ſince they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.

Should there be any among you, as there generally are in all ſocieties, who prefer the favours of miniſters, and their own private intereſts, to the welfare of their country, the temper of ſuch ſelfiſh perſons will render them incredibly active in oppoſing all public ſpirited meaſures, from an expectation of being well rewarded for their ſordid induſtry, by their ſuperiors; but we doubt not you will be upon your guard againſt ſuch men, and not ſacrifice the liberty and happineſs of the whole Canadian people, and their poſterity, to gratify the avarice and ambition of individuals.

We do not aſk you, by this addreſs, to commence acts of hoſtility againſt the government of our common ſovereign; we only invite you to conſult your own glory and welfrre, and not to ſuffer yourſelves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous miniſters ſo far as to become the inſtruments of their cruelty and deſpotiſm, but to unite with us in one ſocial compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by ſuch an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to compleat this highly deſirable union, we ſubmit it to your conſideration whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together in your ſeveral towns and diſtricts, and elect deputies, who, afterwards meeting in a provincial congreſs, may chuſe delegates to repreſent your province in the continental congreſs to be held at Philadelphia on the tenth day of May, 1775.

In this preſent congreſs, beginning on the fifth of the laſt month, and continued to this day, it has been, with univerſal pleaſure, and an unanimous vote, reſolved, that we ſhould conſider the violation of your rights, by the act for altering the government of your province, as a violation of our own, and that you ſhould be invited to accede to our confederation, which has no other objects than the perfect ſecurity of the natural and civil rights of all the conſtituent members, according to their reſpective circumſtances, and the preſervation of a happy and laſting connection with Great Britain, on the ſalutary and conſtitutional principles herein before mentioned. For effecting theſe purpoſes, we have addreſſed an humble and loyal petition to his majeſty, praying relief of our and your grievances; and have aſſociated to ſtop all importations from Great Britain and Ireland after the firſt day of December, and all exportations to thoſe kingdoms and the Weſt Indies after the tenth day of next September, unleſs the ſaid grievances are redreſſed.

That Almighty God may incline your minds to approve our equitable and neceſſary meaſures, to add yourſelves to us, to put your fate, whenever you ſuffer injuries which you are determined to oppoſe, not on the ſmall influence of your ſingle province, but on the conſolidated powers of North America, and may grant to our joint exertions an event as happy as our cauſe is juſt, is the ſervent prayer of us, your ſincere and affectionate friends and fellow ſubjects.

By order of the congreſs,
October 26, 1774. HENRY MIDDLETON, Preſident.

WILLIAMSBURG.

CULPEPER, *November* 8, 1774.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I RECEIVED yeſterday, from my brother, by an expreſs from the banks of the Ohio, at the mouth of Kanahawy, an account of a battle between our troops and the Indians, which I have incloſed, to be inſerted in your Gazette, with a liſt of the killed and wounded. My brother, likewiſe, writes me of our governor being ſtill on his march to the Indian towns, and as the account is certain, he may not be expected for ſome time. His excellency was not in the engagement, being about 75 miles up the Ohio, on the Indians ſide. An expreſs arrived from him the evening after the battle, with orders for their troops to meet him at ſome diſtance from the towns; ſo that when this expreſs came off he had no account of the battle.

I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,
FRANCIS T. SLAUGHTER.

A return of the killed and wounded at the battle, fought at the mouth of the Great Kanhawa, on Monday the 10th of October, 1774.

	killed
FIELD OFFICERS,	
Colonel Charles Lewis, colonel John Field, - - - -	2
CAPTAINS,	
John Murray, Robert M'Clenachen, Samuel Willſon, James Ward,	4
SUBALTERNS,	
Lieutenant H. Allen, enſign Bracken, enſign Cundiff,	3
SERJEANTS, SPIES, and PRIVATES,	44
Total killed,	53
	wounded
FIELD OFFICERS,	
Colonel William Fleming, - - - - -	1
CAPTAINS,	
John Dickenſon, Thomas Blufford, John Skidmore, - -	3
SUBALTERNS,	
Lieutenant Goldman, lieutenant Robinſon, lieutenant Laird, lieutenant Vance,	4
SCOUTS, SERJEANTS, and PRIVATES,	79
Total wounded,	87
Total killed and wounded,	140

From the CAMP, *on* POINT PLEASANT, *at the mouth of the* GREAT KANHAWA, October 17, 1774.

"FOR the ſatisfaction of the public, in this letter they have a true ſtate of the battle fought at this place on the 10th inſtant: On Monday morning, about half an hour before ſunriſe, two of captain Ruſſell's company diſcovered a large party of Indians about a mile from camp, one of which men was ſhot down by the Indians, the other made his eſcape, and brought in the intelligence; in two or three minutes after, two of captain Shelvey's came in, and confirmed the account. Colonel Andrew Lewis being informed thereof, immediately ordered out colonel Charles Lewis to take the command of 150 of the Auguſta troops, and with him went captain Dickenſon, captain Harriſon, captain Willſon, captain John Lewis, of Auguſta, and captain Lockridge, which made the firſt diviſion; colonel Fleming was alſo ordered to take the command of 150 more of the Botetourt, Bedford, and Fincaſtle troops, viz. captain Thomas Buford from Bedford, captain Love of Botetourt, captain Shelvey, and captain Ruſſell, of Fincaſtle, which made the ſecond diviſion. Colonel Charles Lewis's diviſion marched to the right, ſome diſtance from the Ohio, and colonel Fleming, with his diviſion, on the bank of the Ohio, to the left. Colonel Charles Lewis's diviſion had not marched quite half a mile from camp, when, about ſunriſe, an attack was made on the front of his diviſion, in a moſt vigorous manner, by the united tribes of Indians, Shawaneſe, Delawares, Mingoes, Tawas, and of ſeveral other nations, in number not leſs than 800, and by many thought to be 1000. In this heavy attack colonel Charles Lewis received a wound, which in a few hours cauſed his death, and ſeveral of his men fell on the ſpot; in fact, the Auguſta diviſion was forced to give way to the heavy fire of the enemy. In about a ſecond of a minute after the attack on colonel Lewis's diviſion the enemy engaged the front of colonel Fleming's diviſion on the Ohio, and in a ſhort time the colonel received two balls through his left arm, and one through his breaſt; and after animating the officers and ſoldiers in a moſt calm manner to the purſuit of victory, retired to the camp. The loſs from the field was ſenſibly felt by the officers in particular; but the Auguſta troops being ſhortly reinforced from the camp by colonel Field, with his company, together with captain M'Dowell, captain Matthews, and captain Stewart, from Auguſta, captain John Lewis, captain Paulin, captain Arbuckle, and captain M'Clenachan, from Botetourt, the enemy, no longer able to maintain their ground, was forced to give way till they were in a line with the troops; colonel Fleming being left in action on the bank of the Ohio. In this precipitate retreat colonel Field was killed. During this time, which was till after 12 o'clock, the action continued extremely hot. The cloſe under-wood, many ſteep banks, and logs, greatly favoured their retreat, and the braveſt of their men made the beſt uſe of them, whilſt others were throwing their dead into the Ohio, and carrying off their wounded. After 12, the action in a

small degree abated; but continued, except at short intervals, sharp enough till after one o'clock. Their long retreat gave them a most advantageous spot of ground; from whence it appeared to the officers so difficult to dislodge them, that it was thought most adviseable to stand, as the line was then formed, which was about a mile and a quarter in length, and had sustained till then a constant and equal weight of the action, from wing to wing. It was till about half an hour of sun-set they continued firing on us, scattering shots, which we returned to their disadvantage. At length, night coming on, they found a safe retreat. They had not the satisfaction of carrying off any of our mens scalps, save one or two straggler, whom they killed before the engagement. Many of their dead they scalped, rather than we should have them; but our troops scalped upwards of twenty of their men, that were first killed. It is beyond doubt their loss in number far exceeds ours, which is considerable."

To the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, *esquire, moderator, and the other* DELEGATES *of the people of* Virginia, *assembled at the Capitol in* Williamsburg, *on* Wednesday *the 9th of* November, 1774,

The ADDRESS of the MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others, at a general meeting in *Williamsburg*.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR generous and voluntary interposition, at a time when we were under apprehensions that some measures would be adopted, derogatory to the importance of the cause we wish to support with propriety, and contrary to the intention of the general congress, and by your wisdom, and prudence, pointing out such methods of proceeding as have removed our fears, and given universal satisfaction, demands our grateful acknowledgments.

Truly sensible of the necessity of preserving peace and harmony, not only between the different colonies, but also among all ranks and societies in each colony, and to shew our readiness to concur in such prudent measures as are most likely to procure redress of our grievances, we now present the association, voluntarily and generally signed; and as we, on our parts, resolve to adhere strictly thereto, we hope to be favoured with your advice and assistance on every future emergency.

To which was returned the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

IT gives us great satisfaction to find that our conduct has received the approbation of your respectable Body, and you may be assured we shall on all occasions endeavour to move on the firm principles of justice and the constitution. The delegates are very sensible of the great advantage this country will receive from your union with them, and they consider it as very meritorious, that you, disregarding the influence of your commercial interest, have generously concurred with them in the great struggle for liberty. Such unanimity, we trust, will convince an inimical administration of the imprudence of their measures, and produce effects so salutary as to make us reflect with pleasure on the part we have taken in support of American freedom.

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* September 2.

"I hope the Americans every where will be firm, unanimous, and steady, in support of their injured and violated rights and liberties. The sword is drawn here; therefore you should throw away the scabbard. Depend on your own internal strength and resources, and not on petitions, or remonstrances; for they are only used to make kites for the great and little babes at Kew and Buckingham House.--------Read attentively the history of James the 2d's reign, and then you will have a perfect idea of the present political system here."

FRIDAY, *November* 11. The following is an authentic copy of a letter received by the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, esquire, this afternoon.

To PEYTON RANDOLPH, ESQUIRE.

BOSTON, *October* 20, 1774.

SIR,

"REPRESENTATIONS should be made with candour, and matters stated exactly as they stand. People would be led to believe, from your letter to me of the 10th instant, that works were raised against the town of Boston, private property invaded, the soldiers suffered to insult the inhabitants, and the communication between the town and country shut up, and molested.

Nothing can be further from the true situation of this place than the above state. There is not a single gun pointed against the town, no man's property has been seized or hurt, except the king's, by the people's destroying straw, bricks, &c. brought for his service. No troops have given less cause for complaint; and greater care was never taken to prevent it, and such care and attention was never more necessary from the insults and provocations daily given to both officers and soldiers. The communication between the town and country has been always free and unmolested, and is so still.

Two works of earth have been raised at some distance from the town, wide off the road, and guns put in them. The remains of old works, going out of the town, have been strengthened, and guns placed there likewise. People will think differently, whether the hostile preparations throughout the country, and the menaces of blood and slaughter, made this necessary; but I am to do my duty.

It gives me pleasure that you are endeavouring at a cordial reconciliation with the mother country, which, from what has transpired, I have despaired of. Nobody wishes better success to such measures than myself. I have endeavoured to be a mediator, if I could establish a foundation to work upon, and have strongly urged it to people here to pay for the tea, and send a proper memorial to the king, which would be a good beginning on their side, and give their friends the opportunity they seek to move in their support.

I do not believe that menaces and unfriendly proceedings will have the effect which too many conceive. The spirit of the British nation was high when I left England, and such measures will not abate it. But I should hope that decency and moderation here, would create the same disposition at home, and I ardently wish that the common enemies to both countries may see, to their disappointment, that these disputes between the mother country and the colonies have terminated like the quarrels of lovers, and encreased the affection they ought to bear to each other. I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

THOMAS GAGE.

MR. PINKNEY,

BE kind enough to insert the following, and you will much oblige your very humble servant, A CUSTOMER.

Part of a dialogue between a vestryman and the priest of Straton M-j-r parish in King and Queen (the priest then unmasked) and supposed to have happened the morning before the vestry held in October last.

V. Come prithee, parson, tell us why
You do so often whine and cry?
Why the cushion you so thump,
And then at us do look so plump?

P. Why first you'll say I whine and cry,
In hopes in you the same to spy;
And this I cannot well deny:
But if in this I should mistake,
I thump, and give you to partake
Of rattling chains, and smoaky hell,
And this I call my magic spell.
Great things by this surely are done;
* I may say so, your hearts are won.

V. Really parson, is this the case,
That we are cheated, and you so base?
Good natured, weak, 'tis true, we are,
Pity us, pray, now in your care.
Cheated and base, O did I say!
Forgive me, Sir, forgive me, pray;
As you will have so will I say:
Let us part; the † vestry's to day.

* Leave granted the parson to be absent 18 months, and paid besides.

† At this vestry the parson got an order made for repairing his glebe. A vestryman was wanting; none chose, for reason given, that a certain gentleman was expected to reside in the county soon. Judge, judge, the fact! Favourably, if possible.

Just published, and to be SOLD, by the printer hereof,

THE

VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE &c. in *York* town. For terms apply to me, in this city.

J. H. NORTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 9, 1774.

BEING informed that several gentlemen who have been pleased to favour my salt scheme by subscribing to the encouragement of it, decline paying their money till they can receive a proper assurance that the salt I make shall not be engrossed by merchants, or others, who may intend to retail to the subscribers of this colony at an advanced price, that I may give the fullest testimony of my inclinations to make the scheme as extensively useful as possible, I do hereby oblige myself to conform to any measures or regulations, that may be adopted to secure a preference and preemption to them of what salt may be made at the intended works.

Several gentlemen of credit have proposed a partnership with me, in order to prosecute a plan with greater success, and to a large extent; but not being able to advance any proportion of a common stock, my admission into partnership cannot be expected on such terms as would enable me to maintain my family, and draw a moderate profit to myself. If the subscribers should approve of my entering into a partnership, and appropriating their contributions as my part of the stock, I am persuaded it would be the likeliest means of expediting and carrying on the business with greater advantage to the community. However in this, as in every other measure, I shall chearfully acquiesce in their determination.

JAMES TAIT.

A PLAN and estimate for opening the navigation of *Potowmack* river above the falls being approved of by many persons interested therein, the following gentlemen are appointed trustees by the subscriber to adjust and settle all matters relative thereto, viz. *George Washington, George Mason, Thomson Mason, Bryan Fairfax, Daniel McCarty, John Carlyle, John Dalton, William Ramsay, Robert Adam, William Ellzey, John Hungo, Joseph Janny, Israel Thompson, Samuel Washington, Adam Stevens, Isaac Zane, Robert Rutherford, John Hite, Thomas Rutherford, Abraham Hite, Joseph Neville,* of *Virginia*, gentlemen; and *Thomas Johnson*, junior, *Lancelot Jacques, Daniel Carroll, David Ross, Robert Peter, John Murdock, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Johns, William Deakins, Adam Stewart, Richard Thompson, John Hanson, Charles Beatty, William Beatty, John Cary, Jacob Young, James Marshall, Daniel* and *Samuel Hughes, Thomas Cresap, Jonathan Hagar*, and *John Stull*, of *Maryland*, gentlemen, who are requested to meet at *George Town*, on *Saturday* the 12th of *November*, in order to elect and chuse a small and convenient number of the trustees, who shall be a committee to act for the whole.

This meeting is judged to be the more necessary, as the subscriber is now at work on the locks at the lower falls, on the *Maryland* side of the river, with what hands he has.

1 JOHN BALLENDINE.

To be disposed of, by the subscriber, in Dumfries,

A PERSON that understands ENGRAVING in all its different branches; such as raising and making impressions on gold, silver, copper, brass, &c. likewise making small cuts of all kinds, coats of arms, cyphers and figures on plate, in the neatest manner. He has bear seven years to serve. 3 ANDREW LEITCH.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a bay mare colt, 3 years old last spring, 2 hind feet white, a star in her forehead, about 4 feet 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock T G, as near as can be made out. Posted, and appraised to 8l. () WILLIAM BARTLETT.

At a court held for Sussex *county the* 20*th of* October, 1774.

TWO writings purporting the last will and testament of HARTWELL MARABLE, late of this county, deceased, being found among his other papers, of different contents and dates, the court doth appoint *December* court next to determine which of those writings doth contain the true last will and testament of the said *Marable*, and that all persons interested may then attend, it is ordered that the same be published in the *Virginia* gazette.

A. CLAIBORNE, C. S. C.

WILLIAM FURBUSH, an apprentice of mine, proposed to me in *July* to buy his time, having about one year to serve. As he had been sickly, and imputed it to the unwholsomeness of this place, I told him, on giving bond, with security, he might have it. He asked leave (which I granted) to look for such security; but has failed to return, or given me the security requested. The said *Furbush* is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pale faced, has large teeth, which appears when speaking, is pretty well stocked with assurance, and wears his own light hair. There is nothing remarkable in his dress, except a striped *Virginia* cloth jacket; I do not recollect any other part of his cloathing.

Whoever brings the said *William Furbush* to me shall have FORTY SHILLINGS, if taken within forty miles of this place, and NINEPENCE for every mile over fifty.

1 BENNETT WHITE.

To be RENTED, and entered on the 1*st day of* January *next*,

THE lower FERRY on *Chickahominy* river, in *Charles City*, and known by the name of *Lyster's* ferry, where Mr. *Robert Lyster*, deceased, lived several years. The houses are in good repair. The tract of land contains 320 acres, and hath an excellent range for cattle and hogs, and is a good place for fishing and fowling. Any person inclinable to become a tenant may know the terms by applying to

(3) BENJAMIN DANCY.

THE subscriber having with great pains and study acquired a knowledge in the cure of the BLOODY FLUX, and having, out of regard to my fellow creatures, communicated to the public, by dispersing many receipts, directing the patient what means and method he is to use, takes this method of acquainting the public that he will attend any patient, under 25 miles, at 20s. each patient; but if more than one in a family to be attended, his price will be more moderate, and expects no pay unless his patient survives the disorder. He believes himself to be capable of administering means for preventing the taking the disorder in families where it may be raging, which he will do at the moderate price of 10s. each person, and will attend patients at greater distances at a moderate expence, and on the conditions as above mentioned.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

1 3

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation on *Bull Run*, the 7th of *September* last, a convict servant man, who says his name is *John Horne*, but was convicted by the name of *Pooling Horne*, and imported into *Potowmack* river, last month, in the ship *Taylor*. He is an *Englishman*, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with short black hair, a smooth face, and a scar under his left eye. Had on, and took with him, an old blue sailor's jacket, very short, with small black buttons, set thick on both sides, a black waistcoat, cord duroy breeches, light marled stockings, and old shoes; also new light grey jacket and breeches of coarse cloth, with white metal buttons, and two new oznabrig shirts, with several other shirts, silk handkerchiefs, and other things. He carried off a likely black blooded mare, about 14 hands high, with a star on her forehead, branded on the near shoulder H, and on the near buttock M. I will give the above reward for the servant and the mare, delivered to me in *Colchester*.

(3) ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Somerset* county, *Maryland*, a certain *Thomas Mallett*, who being sent by me as commander of a sloop of about 1500 bushels burthen to *Baltimore* town, where, after behaving very much amiss, he absconded, it is supposed, either to *Norfolk*, *York*, or some other part of *Virginia*. The sloop is of oak, except the top, timbers, and beams, which are pine. The said *Mallett* is a very dark, pockfretten fellow, and remarkably smooth spoken. Whoever secures the said vessel and fellow, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

(2) JOSEPH DASHIELL.

RUN away from the subscriber, near *Prince Edward* courthouse, about the 1st of *October*, a negro fellow named CÆSAR, formerly the property of Mr. *David Copeland*, of *Cumberland* county, of whom I purchased him. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made; had on, and carried with him, an upper jacket, made out of a blanket, and an under one, of negro cotton, without skirts, and pretty much wore, an oznabrig shirt, and a pair of blue velvet breeches, more than half wore. He had no shoes or stockings when he went off. As he was born and raised in *Cumberland* county, where he must have formed some connections, it is probable he may have gone that course. Whoever brings the said slave to me, or secures him in any gool, and informs me thereof, so that I get him again, shall receive twenty shillings reward, besides what the law allows.

ROBERT LAWSON.

3

FALMOUTH. *October* 25, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the colony in a few weeks.

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

TAKEN up, in *York* county, 7 unmarked sows, one of them white, two spotted, three grizled, and one black. Posted, and appraised to 3l. 10s. JOHN CHISMAN, senior.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the same:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS *the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *stands prorogued to this day, but it is necessary they should be further prorogued; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the consent and advice of his majesty's council, by this proclamation, in his majesty's name, to prorogue the said assembly to Thursday the tenth day of this month, at which time their attendance is required at the capitol, in the city of Williamsburg, for the dispatch of public business.*

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg aforesaid, this seventh day of November, in the fifteenth year of his majesty's reign.

DUNMORE.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the same:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS *the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *stands prorogued to this day, but it is necessary they should be further prorogued; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the consent and advice of his majesty's council, by this proclamation, in his majesty's name, to prorogue the said assembly to the first Thursday in February next, at which time their attendance is required at the capitol, in the city of Williamsburg, for the dispatch of public business.*

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg aforesaid, this tenth day of November, in the fifteenth year of his majesty's reign.

DUNMORE.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 28*th day of this instant* (November) *if fair, if not the next fair day, at* Loudoun *courthouse*,

THIRTY likely NEGROES, consisting of men and women, boys and girls, among whom is a lad that has worked seven years at the blacksmith's business, some house women, who can sew, wash, iron, and spin, two very good wood cutters, having been used to cut and cord wood for a furnace, also a good cart or waggon driver. Credit will be given until the first day of *May* next, the purchasers giving bond, with security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually discharged.

2 JOHN TURBERVILLE.

THERE was a hogshead of tobacco inspected at *Rocky Ridge* warehouse the 9th of *August*, 1769, for *Francis Smith*, and entered on our book, number 1370, 1170, 80, 1090, nett. If not claimed in time, it will be sold according to law.

SCOTT and PANKEY, *Inspectors*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is now remaining in *Waddy's* warehouse, in *New Kent* county, one hogshead of tobacco, the marks, number, weight, and maker's name, as follow:

Marks.	No.	Gross.	Tare.	Nett.	Maker's Name,
F. W.	192	1192	89	1103	*Francis Wilkinson, Henrico.*

A note out. FINCH and BACON.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Dumfries*, on the 21st of *October*, three servant men, viz. JOSEPH FISHER, a convict and tailor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark visage, down look, and has a scar on his upper lip; had on a blue broadcloth coat and jacket, with metal buttons, white fustian breeches, and pinchbeck buckles. WILLIAM BOOTH, a convict and tailor, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a wooden leg, which he endeavours to hide with trousers, is pitted with the smallpox, of a dark complexion, and has very black hair. He has sundry cloaths with him. PATRICK CREAMER, an indented servant and tailor, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and had on a bearskin coat, jacket, and breeches. Whoever takes up the said runaways, and delivers them to me, in *Dumfries*, or secures them so that I get them again, shall receive EIGHTEEN DOLLARS reward.

3 ANDREW LEITCH.

TAKEN up, near *Great Guinea* creek, in *Cumberland*, an iron grey mare colt, 4 feet 2 inches high, neither docked or branded, has a white spot on her left buttock, and a blaze in her face; posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s. Also a forrel mare colt, 4 feet high, neither docked or branded, her left hind foot white, and has a blaze in her face. Appraised to 2l. () HARTWELL MACON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay mare, about 10 or 11 years old, between 4 feet 8 and 9 inches high, switch mane and tail, a star in her forehead, her near hind foot white, and a small part of her near fore foot, several saddle spots on her back, and no perceivable brand. Posted, and appraised to 11l. Apply to the subscriber in *Prince George* county.

() JOHN THWEAT.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, on *Sandy Creek*, a black mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock O, and on the near shoulder J, in which some white hairs are grown out, has a half crop in her right ear, a star in her forehead, some saddle spots, a short tail, and hanging mane, trots indifferently, and appears to be old. Appraised to 5l. () THOMAS DIXON.

THE subscriber intending for *England*, would be glad to dispose of the house he now lives in, with the lot and other improvements thereon; the situation is in the most public part of the city, and the house well calculated for any business. To any person inclinable to become a purchaser the payments will be made easy, on giving bond, and good security; or it will be sold on an annuity, as may best suit the parties. 3 EDWARD CHARLTON.

THE subscribers being engaged in the erection of a WOOLLEN and WORSTED MANUFACTORY, have met with great encouragement, by our worthy representatives, in their late convention, which we esteem as the most certain prelude of success; and being encouraged by many of the most patriotic gentlemen of the country, have presumed to ask the assistance of such persons as may incline to promote so beneficial an undertaking. We have given security to repay in work all the money any gentleman may advance for our encouragement, in the following manner, viz. Half the price of our work to be received in cash, the other half, from time to time, is to be placed to the credit of our generous benefactors, till the whole is repaid; which will enable the subscribers to carry on their business with life and spirit; who have, at a great expence, sent to *Great Britain* for a number of the best workmen, among whom there is to be a stocking weaver, which branch of business will, if we meet with proper encouragement, be carefully attended to. As our works will be very convenient to the counties of *King William, New Kent*, and *Henrico* (being placed in the lower end of *Hanover*) we hope their inhabitants in particular will favour us with their custom. To the gentlemen who have subscribed we gratefully return our sincere and warmest thanks, and entreat them, and others, who may incline to promote *American* manufactures, to favour us with their subscriptions as soon as possible, as we are under the necessity to advance considerable sums to compleat the works, and procure the necessary utensils. SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken, and the monies received, by Mr. *Bartholomew Dandridge* of *New Kent*, Major *John Hickman* of *King William*, Mr. *William Duval*, attorney, of *Henrico*, and in *Hanover* by the public's obliged, and very humble servants,

ELISHA & ROBERT WHITE.

WE *the subscribers will be responsible to the gentlemen who have or may subscribe for the encouragement of* Elisha *and* Robert White's *WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY, and do oblige ourselves that they shall comply with their engagements to the subscribers, or that they shall return the subscribers their money. Witness our hands this* 15*th day of* August, 1774.

SAMUEL MERIDITH,
BARRETT WHITE,
JOHN STARK,
RICHARD CHAPMAN.

3

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | HUGH NELSON,
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

Just imported, in the last ships from London, *and to be sold by the subscriber in* Williamsburg, *on reasonable terms,*

A GENTEEL assortment of MILLINERY, LACES, *Dresden* SUITS, SILKS, JEWELLERY, and sundry other articles, all in the newest fashion. As I find it necessary to go for *England* in the spring, it is hoped those ladies and gentlemen who have favoured me with their orders, and have not discharged them, will be kind enough to make payment as early as possible, that I may be enabled to put my designs in execution; which will greatly add to the many obligations already conferred on their humble servant,

JANE CHARLTON.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Wednesday *the* 16*th instant* (November) *at the plantation formerly in the possession of captain* Thomas Holt, *deceased, in the county of* Dinwiddie,

ALL the said *Holt's* ESTATE, on the said plantation, consisting of three NEGROES, stock of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, and HOGS, plantation UTENSILS, the crop of CORN, FODDER, &c. Also to be sold, on *Wednesday* the 23d of the same month, at the late dwellinghouse of the said captain *Thomas Holt*, in *Surry*, near *Cabin Point*, all his estate in the said county, consisting of seven or eight NEGROES, among whom are a young fellow that is a good carter and waterman, and a cooper, HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, stock of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, and HOGS, the plantation UTENSILS, the crop of CORN and FODDER, a small BOAT, a SEINE, &c. Those who purchase to the amount of 20*s.* is to have credit till the 20th day of *November*, 1775, on giving bond and good security; and if their bonds are not discharged by the 1st of *December* following, they are to bear interest from their dates.

HENRY COCKE, Administrator.

*** Whoever has any demands against captain *Thomas Holt*, deceased, are desired to make known the nature and sum thereof, before or at the days of sale; and those who are indebted are desired to make payment as soon as possible. (5) H. C.

AUGUST 4, 1774.

PURSUANT to a decree of the high court of chancery of *Great Britain*, the children of *James Henry*, who was the nephew of *Hugh Henry*, late of the jewel office, in the tower of *London*, gentleman, who died on the 10th of *September*, 1768, and the children of *Eleanor* and *Jane*, sisters of the said *Hugh Henry*, deceased, are peremptorily to come in and claim their shares of the clear residue of the personal estate of the said *Hugh Henry*, deceased, before *Thomas Harris*, esquire, one of the masters of the said court, at his chambers in *Lincoln's Inn, London*, before the 25th day of *March* next; or, in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree. [Three weeks]

For the information of all whom it may concern,

I give this public notice, that JAMES M'DONALD (or M'DANIEL) labourer, EDWARD SWENEY, butcher, EDWARD LUPTON, shoemaker, and PATRICK RYAN, were, on the 17th of this present month, brought to the bar of the general court, then sitting, to take their trials for a supposed murder, by them committed in *Pittsylvania* county, where they were apprehended. *Ryan* was sworn as a witness, and the other three being convicted of manslaughter, were burnt in the hand.

It appearing to the court that they were accused of a certain felony in the province of *North Carolina*, they were remanded to gaol. They were transported to this country as convicts, and have been in possession of *Mr. John Hook*, merchant in *Bedford*, who sold or consigned them to Messieurs *Chambers* and *Montgomery*, merchants in *Salisbury, North Carolina*, whence they fled from justice.

M'Donald, or *M'Daniel*, is 20 years old, has short, brown, curled hair, a thin visage, blue eyes, is of a slender make, and about 5 feet 4 inches high.

Sweney is of *M'Donald's* height, 32 years old, has short dark hair, blue eyes, a down-cast look, and is well made.

Lupton is 25 years old, has dark short hair, blue eyes, is thin visaged, of a slender make, 5 feet 10 inches high, and is a very saucy, impertinent fellow.

Ryan is 25 years old, has dark short hair, hazle eyes, is long visaged, has a full beard, and is 5 feet 4 inches high. They are all *Irishmen*.

I shall be ready to deliver them to any person or persons who may make proper application to PETER PELHAM,
Williamsburg, Oct. 27, 1774. *Keeper of the public gaol.*

To be SOLD, at the Rockey Ridge, *to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the* 10*th day of* November,

TWENTY FIVE *VIRGINIA* BORN

SLAVES,

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, for ready money, or tobacco, on* Monday *the* 14*th of* November, *at* Louisa *courthouse, being court day,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Cuffy's Creek*, containing by estimation 590 acres. This land was purchased by *William Temple* of the executors of *John Ragland*, deceased, and by him sold to *Benjamin Pynes*, and is now offered for sale by virtue of a deed of trust from said *Pynes* to OVERTON COSBY and company.

To be SOLD, pursuant to an act of assembly, on Monday *the* 5*th of* December *next, being* Prince William *court day, at the courthouse, in the town of* Dumfries,

THE GLEBE LANDS of *Dettingen* parish, in the said county, adjoining *Westwood*, the seat of the reverend Mr. *James Scott*, the present incumbent, situate on *Quantico Run*, about 9 miles from *Dumfries* and *Aquia*. The soil is good for wheat or tobacco; and there may be got some meadow on the same. Six months credit will be given by

3 THE CHURCHWARDENS.

For LONDON,

THE ship *Bland*, *Michael Danby*, master, now lying at *Norfolk*, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, will take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, at 8*l.* sterling per ton, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail by the 15th of *November*. Notes, or orders, left with Mr. *Thomas Gordon*, merchant in *Petersburg*, Mr. *George Lorimer*, merchant in *Urbanna*, Mr. *Gavin Hamilton*, merchant in *Norfolk*, or the master on board, will be particularly attended to: *October* 23, 1774.

RUN away from on board a small schooner, called the *Kingston*, just below *Four Mile Creek*, a tall, slim, thin visaged man, who goes by the name of *William Griffin*; had on a black yarn waistcoat, and a wilton one under it, a check shirt, and osnabrig trousers. He has very sore legs. Took out of my chest a pocket book, containing eight or ten pounds in cash, a silver stockbuckle, a broach, and a note of hand from *Godfrey Walker*, at *Richmond*, for 2*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* Whoever will take up the said fellow, and bring him to me, in *Warwick* county, near the courthouse, or commit him to the great gaol, shall receive FIVE POUNDS. (3) PETER RIDLEY.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, a chesnut sorrel mare, about 4 feet, 6 inches and an half high, has a switch tail, and hanging mane, some saddle spots, branded on the near buttock I G, and is about 5 or 6 years old. Posted, and appraised to 12*l.*

() THOMAS JOHNSON, Minor.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a young bay horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, about three years old, and branded on the near buttock T T Posted, and appraised to 7*l.*

() JOSEPH ALLEN.

Just IMPORTED, *and to be* SOLD *by the subscriber, in* Williamsburg,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

IRISH linens, dark grounded fine *Irish* callicoes, white sattin, minionet, blond, and black lace, silk petticoats, sattin, stuff, and *Didsbury* leather shoes, gauze, catgut, and ribbands, silk, cotton, and thread stockings, shepell of all colours, net hoods, patent net ditto, and aprons, tambour sword knots, gilt and other writing paper, under, worsted, and thread stockings, a large assortment of ladies elegant caps, fine *Irish* garters, and wafers, black silk paterns, violet hair powder, powder puffs, and hair pins, fine lawn and silk pocket handkerchiefs, wash balls, white and coloured trimmings for ladies sacks, freemason sashes and broaches, sattin cloaks, hats, and bonnets, *Dresden* worked ruffles, childrens stockings, shaving powder, fans, *French* beads, silk gloves and mits, childrens shoes and stays, flannel waistcoats, new rosebags, paste necklaces and earrings, ditto sprigs and pins, pearl, garnet, paste, and plain gold lockets, sets of paste buttons for ladies shoe-knees and sleeve knots, foilstone, paste, silver, pinchbeck, and mourning buckles, paste and silver stock and knee buckles, gold and pebble shoe buttons, coral and bells, silver teaspoons, salt shovels, punch ladles, tea tongs, and thimbles, ladies riding hats and whips, toothpick cases, inside and outside tooth brushes, pruning, office, pen, and travelling knives, printing types, with double sets of letters and figures, seals and trinkets, watch chains, strings, and keys, diamond pencils, sword canes and rattans, violins, ases skin memorandum books, with instruments, silk purses, cotton night caps and hair nets, with laces, dolls, and toys, and many other things too numerous to insert. The above GOODS to be sold on reasonable terms for ready money.

C. RATHELL.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this summer to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the lighthouse. Any person inclinable to engage in such work are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, esquires. The directors of the lighthouse will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, at* Belvoir, *on* Potowmack *river, the late seat of the honourable* George William Fairfax, *esquire, on* Monday *the* 5*th day of* December *next,*

ALL the genteel FURNITURE of two rooms, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, eight or ten HORSES, all his stock of HOGS, and part of his CATTLE and SHEEP, together with the PLANTATION UTENSILS, three WAGGONS, and fifty BARRELS of FISH. Purchasers of more than five pounds will have credit till the 15th day of *August* next, on giving bond, with approved security, paying interest from the date, if the principal should not be discharged within forty days after it becomes due. At the same time and place will be rented, to the highest bidder, a small PLANTATION, for one year, and two very fine FISHERIES, for a term of years; the MANSION HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, GARDEN, ORCHARDS, and PLANTATION, with a sufficient quantity of LAND to suit the tenant, will also be let for a term of years. Any person inclinable may rent the dwellinghouse before the day of sale, and know the terms by applying to

5 FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

To be SOLD, for ready money, by the executors of Newton Keene, *deceased, pursuant to his last will, by public auction, to the highest bidder, on* Monday *the* 19*th of* November *next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the place called* Newgate, *in the county of* Loudoun,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, lying in the said county, adjoining to the said place called *Newgate*, and partly bounded by the *Mountain* road, containing about 1400 acres; about 100 acres whereof are under a lease for one or two lives, at a small yearly rent. There is only one small plantation, and but very little ground cleared thereon. It has a considerable quantity of ground upon it, fit for improving into meadow, and is extremely well watered and timbered. This land is very conveniently situated, being only 25 miles from *Alexandria*, 23 from *Dumfries*, and 18 from *Colchester*, and has a merchant mill within less than a mile of it. *Newgate* is a very public place, and well situated for trade and public house keeping. Deeds will be executed on the day of sale. There will also be sold, by the said executors, for ready money, at public sale, on *Monday* the 9th of *January* next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of the said *Newton Keene*, in *Northumberland* county, TWENTY very likely *VIRGINIA* born

NEGROES,

BELONGING TO HIS ESTATE.

RICHARD LEE, } Executors.
7 DAVID BOYD, }

STRAYED, or stolen, from the subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, a small, unbroke, sorrel mare, 3 years old next spring, neither docked or branded; I believe she has a small star in her forehead. Whoever delivers her to me shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward; if stolen, upon conviction of the thief, FORTY SHILLINGS will be given.

3 WILLIAM BLAND.

THE death of Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin*, late of *Norfolk*, renders it absolutely necessary that the business carried on by him there, by Mr. *Matthew Anderson* in *King & Queen*, and by Mr. *Christopher Pryor* at *Gloucester* courthouse, be discontinued. All persons, therefore, who are indebted for dealings with either of these gentlemen, on account of Messieurs *John M'Donall* and company, of *Glasgow*, are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances immediately. Those who have it not in their power to make payment will, it is expected, grant bond. Messieurs *Anderson* and *Pryor* will give constant attendance for that purpose, who are authorized to receive and grant discharges. The goods on hand at *King & Queen* and *Gloucester* courthouse, amounting to about 1500*l.* sterling, will be sold, and the time of payment made as easy to the purchaser as the hardness of the times will admit of. As most of these goods were imported last spring, they are fresh, look well, and are tolerably well assorted. There are likewise on hand a cargo of goods, adapted for the present season, just imported in the *Bland*, captain *Danby*, from *London*, and *Juno*, captain *M'Cunn*, from *Glasgow*, amounting to between 1000*l.* and 1200*l.* sterling. For terms apply to Messieurs *John Johnson* and *Archibald Govan* at *Page's*, Mr. *Simon Fraser* at *Urbanna*, Mr. *Matthew Anderson* in *King & Queen*, or to

BENNETT BROWNE, *Attorney in fact*
6 *For Messieurs* JOHN M'DOWELL *and company.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1774.

I BEG leave to inform the public, and particularly those gentlemen who were pleased to take my subscription papers to their respective counties, to raise a small sum of money for the encouragement of making salt, that after viewing many places on this and the other side of the bay, and on the sea coast of the *Eastern Shore*, I have now fixed on a convenient spot, on the coast, for erecting proper works; and as nothing more can be done on my part, without money, I must beg the favour of them to forward such sums, as they may be able to collect, to *Ro. C. Nicholas*, esquire, who is so kind as to take the trouble of receiving and paying the money out to me. Proper security shall be lodged in his hands for any sum that I may draw. The certainty of my being able to make salt as good as any whatever is hardly to be doubted, from the several experiments which I have made, and which are pretty fully certified by gentlemen of veracity, whose certificates will be lodged in the hands of Mr. *Nicholas*. The gentlemen will readily see the necessity I am under of requesting speedy assistance, when I inform them that I have for some time past devoted my whole attention to this business, and given over every pursuit from whence my family might have derived any advantage, and that, in order to put the works in as great forwardness as it was in my power, I have incurred a considerable expence, and been obliged to contract for some of the necessary materials. JAMES TAIT.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 13, 1774.

AT the request of Mr. JAMES TAIT, *I do hereby certify, that he hath lodged in my hands his bond, with such securities as, I am persuaded, will be approved, for his diligent and expeditious prosecution of his scheme of making* SALT, *and a faithful application and expenditure of all such sums of money as may be contributed for so desirable a purpose. He is extremely anxious to enter upon the work, and flatters himself that he will be enabled to do it very speedily from the assurances he received of being supported by a generous assistance from different counties.*

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Fredericksburg*, a servant man named TAOMAS OGLE, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a pale complexion, speaks soft and low, says he is an *Englishman*, but by his make he appears to be an *Irishman*, his hair (if any on) is short, and of a brownish colour, has a scar in his face, or forehead, not larger than a straw, and, as well as I remember, about an inch long, he is very artful, and capable of imposing on most people; took with him a *Virginia* cloth coat of cotton, filled with red, a red jacket, leather breeches, and several other cloaths. He has a burn on his right leg, near his knee. The said fellow was formerly the property of Mr. *Hugh Houston*, of *Fredericksburg*. Whoever takes him up, if out of *Spotsylvania* county, shall receive a HALF JOE reward, on delivering him at my house; or if at a distance too far to convey him for that money, reasonable charges will be allowed.

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

RUN away, about the middle of *September*, a negro fellow named JACK, about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is cloathed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any person that will bring him to me, near *Williamsburg*. ANDREW ESTAVE.

NORFOLK, *October* 4, 1774.

THE directors of the LIGHTHOUSE are desirous to engage immediately with some person to carry a quantity of stone from *Cape Henry* to the place whereon the lighthouse is to be fixed, about one mile and a half distance.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

THERE is remaining in *Eyrd's* warehouse, *Henrico* county, a hogshead of TOBACCO, marked M W G, No. 1, weighing 912 gross, 107 tare, 805 neat. The owner's name is not known. It was inspected *July* 1, in the year 1771, and will be sold according to law, if no owner claims it within the limited time.

4 SAMUEL and ROBERT PRICE.

RUN away from the subscriber, lying on *Byrd Creek*, in *Goochland* county, on *Saturday* the 9th of *July*, SAMUEL GREGORY, alias NAILING, an apprentice, about 18 years of age, swarthy complexion, thin visage, grey eyes, a down, inoffensive look, shews his teeth much when he laughs, has short sandy coloured hair, round shouldered, and stoops in his walk; had on an osnabrig shirt and trowsers. I have been credibly informed he went to *Loudoun* county, or some of the counties adjacent. I expect he will employ himself in the carpenter's business, as he has been in that branch for 3 years past. Whoever brings him to me shall have FIVE POUNDS.

t f TURNER ANDERSON.

RUN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of *April* last, a mulatto fellow named PETER BROWN, a painter by trade, but can do carpenter's work; he is 35 or 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made, has a thin visage, several of his upper foreteeth are out, is fond of singing, which he can do very well, and is a remarkable fine whistler. The said fellow has several suits of cloaths, therefore I cannot describe his dress. He was some years past tried for a robbery, but obtained the governor's pardon, on suffering one year's imprisonment; after that he was sold to Mr. *John Fox*, of *Gloucester*, with whom he lived one or two years; he then run away, and passed for a free man in the counties of *King William, Caroline*, [illegible] *Hanover*, where he was taken up and brought home. As he has a wife at Mr. *Benjamin Hubbard's*, it is likely he may be lurking in that neighbourhood; and as he was raised in *Petersburg*, it is probable he may be about there. Whoever will take up the said runaway, and deliver him to me, at *Osborne's*, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying him out of the colony.

PETERFIELD TRENT.

PORT ROYAL, *September* 22, 1774.

WHEREAS by a decree of the honourable the general court, *April* the 13th, 1772, in a suit in chancery, *Edward Dixon* and others, complainants, against *Thomas Turner* and others, defendants, in consideration of the reports made and returned, and the order of his majesty and his privy council, it is, among other things, decreed and ordered, that the said *Thomas Turner*, and the said *Edward Dixon*, and his children, pay the balance of certain debts and costs, in the said decree mentioned and referred to, in proportion to the value of the estates which they took under the will and codicil of *Thomas Turner*, the testator, in the said decree likewise mentioned, and that the said *Edward Dixon*, and *Thomas Turner*, if they shall think fit, sell so many of the slaves devised to them respectively, and the children of the said *Edward*, by the will of the said testator, as will raise money sufficient to pay and discharge their proportions of the said debts and costs, as by the said decree may particularly appear. And whereas the proportion of the said debts and costs, for which the said *Edward* and his children were made responsible by the said decree, amount to about 3000*l.* current money, the said *Edward Dixon* proposes to offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money only, about 100 entailed SLAVES, devised to him and his children as aforesaid; the sale to begin at his plantation, near *Burk's Bridge*, in *Caroline* county, on the 4th day of *November* next ensuing, and at his plantation, near the *Mount* church, in the said county; also at *Port Royal* on the 8th of the same month, and at his plantation at the *Cobler Mountains*, in *Fauquier* county, on the 18th day of the same month. The said sale is to be continued till as much money can be raised as will amount to the proportion aforesaid. If either of the days aforesaid should prove bad, the sales to be on the next succeeding fair days. A good title will be made to the purchasers, agreeable to the said decree, by

EDWARD DIXON.

N. B. As I am giving up trade, I request of all those, whose accounts are unsettled on my books, to come and settle them immediately, and pay the balances that are due, as no longer indulgence can be given.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be sold, at public auction, about 3500 acres of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *West's* ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leesburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This land is well known by the description of the *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. Also 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, opposite to *Snicker's* ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a survey, one of the first in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of 2 mills on land streams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 slaves, and very large and choice stocks of horses (some of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 bushels) will be sold, on the premises, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be sold at *West's* ordinary on the 21st day of the same month, and both tracts laid off in lots to suit every purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dawson*, who resides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the slaves are 2 good blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for slaughter. Purchasers above 25*l.* will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and security to the subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,
tf GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle, Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pruym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50*l.* when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Malatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood, Ritson*, and *Marsh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

WANTED for the lighthouse directors eight second-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thousand weight each. Any person having such for sale are desired to make their terms known to the subscriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.